MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 11th. SEPTEMBER 1805. Number 1040.

Sheriff's Sales.

IYAH SAWMY Moodelliar, next of Kin, and Personal Representative of Manemangalom Valoyooda [Moo]delliar, deceased.

Vers.—[...]OOGA Moodelliar, and PONNAMBALAM Moodelliar, Brothers, and next of Kin, and Personal Representatives of Connatore Chingleroy Moodelliar, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 18th Instant, will be [sold ...] on the Premises, between 4 & 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground, situated at Triplicane, in Monnoore Coandapah Chitty street, between the houses of Coonnatore [...] Moodelliar, and Coonnatore Comarapah Moodelliar,—measurin[g ...]h from East to West 107 feet, and in breadth f[rom No]rth to South 30 feet, or thereabouts [...] property of the abovenamed Defendant [...] by order of the Supreme Court of J[udicature].

Conditions of Sale: 10 per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase and the Residue in 10 days, in default of which the Premises to be resold and the first Purchaser to be held Responsible for any loss [...]

JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF.

Madras, 9th September, 1805.

SADARINGAPATNAM VENAIGA MOODELLIAR.

Vers.—TERUVALORE VENIATACHELLA Moodeliar Personal representative of TERUVALORE TEAGAROYAN Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 19th and Friday the 20th. Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day, the undermentioned Premises. *viz* —On Thursday the 19th. a Piece of Ground with Bullock Shade erected thereon, situated in Peddoo Naicks [P]ettah, No 41, Topaprootteapan Street, Measuring in length from North to South 74 feet, and in breadth [fro]m East to West at the North end 44½ feet, and at the South end 44¾ feet, and on Friday the 20th. A large Piece of Ground situated in the Districts of Tandyarpett between the Gardens of Manaly Chinniah Moodelliar and Tanjoor Ramah Naick measuring in length from East to West 270 feet, and in breadth from North to South 105 feet, or thereabouts, being the property of the above named defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale 10 per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the Premises to be resold, and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency, [...] thereon.

JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF.

Madras, 10th September 1805.

Proposals,

BY

CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces on Ceylon, for supplying the TROOPS at *Trincomalie*, with FRESH BEEF by Contract, from the 1st. November next.

The Contractor to find security, and be bound in a penalty for the due performance of his Contract, which will consist in furnishing from 4000 to 7000 lbs. *weekly*, of [F]resh Beef.

[I]n the written Proposals (which must be sent in, on or before the 20th. of September,) the mode of Payment required is to be stated, and the Contract will be given *bona fide* to the lowest Bidder.

JOHN WILSON,

LIEUT. COLONEL,

Deputy Quarter Master General on Ceylon.

COLOMBO, 21st. August, 1805.
Dep. Qr, Master General's Office.

A CARD.

Mr. Bernard Francis Clement

BEGS leave to inform his FRIENDS a[nd] the PUBLIC, that

ON THE

11t. SEP[T]. NEXT,

HE [W]ILL OPEN

A HOUSE OF

AGENCY,

GENERAL MERCANTILE

CONCERN,

At No. 1[..] Armenian Street, Blacktown, [wher]e he hopes by an unremitted attention to Business, to afford general satisfaction.

MADRAS, 31st. August, 1805.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

BY

LOTTERY.

A HANDSOME

Europe Curricle,

WITH

A PAIR OF

HARNESS,

BROUGHT OUT

ON THE

GANGES,

FROM ONE OF

THE FIRST MAKERS,

IN LONDON;

WILL BE DISPOSED OF,

BY LOTTERY.

☞ TICKETS to be had at FRASER and NORRIS's, where the Curricle and Harness, may be seen, or at Messrs. *Harington and Cos.* Fort St. George.

STOLEN

FROM

A Garden House

AT ROYAPETTAH,

BETWEEN THE HOURS

OF

One and Three in the Afternoon,

On TUESDAY, the 3d. Instant,

A LARGE MAHOGANY WRITING DESK with Brass Mountings, containing a complete DRESSING CASE, &c. PRIVATE PAPERS, AND THREE LOTTERY TICKETS.

A reward of Twenty Pagodas will be given to any person returning the Desk and its contents.

APPLY TO

Messrs. HUNTER & HAY.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 12th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 11 o'Clock.

The following Articles

OF

FURNITURE,

VIZ.

CHAIRS,
CHILDREN's COTS,
COUCHES,
BLACKWOOD DINING TABLES,

PLATE,

CONSISTING OF

SILVER CURRY DISHES,
SOUP, GRAVY and MILK SPOONS,
SALT CELLERS and BOTTLE STANDS.

AT THE SAME TIME

WILL BE SOLD,

A COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

A CAPITAL

SPY GLASS,

A CAVALRY

SADDLE and BRIDLE,

COMPLETE.

[AN]D

[A B]ENGAL

PALANKEEN.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOMS,

On FRIDAY the, 13th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

THIRTY Pieces of Bengal Handkerchiefs,
Twenty Pieces of Alaga,
Forty Pieces of Table Cloths,
Twelve Superfine Round Hats,
A few dozens of Jew's Harps, &c.
A dozen of Black-wood Arm Chairs.
A Set of Green Office Screens,
A Liquor Tumbril,
A China Chest of Drawers,
A pair of Globe Lamps,
Two pair of Plated Pillar Shades,
A Set of Queens-ware,
A Camp Cot,
A large Carpet, &c.

AND

A SMALL COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 13th. Instant,

At 12 o'Clock,

TWO Elegant half Stocked Fowling PIECES by *Knubly*, in a Case complete.

One Ditto, Patent Breach, Gold Touch-hole and Pan, complete in a Case by *Jover*.

A pair of PISTOLS by *Nicholson*, with Gold Touch-holes, hair Triggers, in a Case complete.

One Ditto Ditto by *Jover*, in a Case complete.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 13th. Instant,

At one O'clock,

A HANDSOME GREY SADDLE HORSE perfectly quiet and sound, A Strong GREY MANILLA Bandy HORSE a good goer,

The above HORSES, are the Property of a Gentleman who is lately gone home.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF,

BY PRIVATE SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 17th. Instant,

At One o'Clock.

A HANDSOME pair of BAY ARAB CARRIAGE HORSES, about seven years of age, perfectly sound and tractable, with a neat plain CARRIAGE, and a pair of EUROPE HARNESS,

THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN,

WHO IS GONE HOME.

For Sale on Commission,

AT

MR. HOGG'S,

ON THE

MOUNT ROAD.

A NEAT Handsome Meharna Palankeen, lined with Europe Chintz Lamps, &c. built by Stuart and Co. Calcutta.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

AT MR. HOGG'S,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 12th Instant,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

If not previously disposed of by Private Sale.

A HANDSOME Grey Horse, measuring 14 hands 3 and three-eight inches, five years old.

A ditto 14 hands 3 & three-fourth inches, five years old.

A Bay ditto, 14 hands 2 & a half inches, 4 years old.

A Ditto, 14 hands 3 inches, 5 years old.

☞ *The above Horses may be seen on application to Mr. HOGG, on the Mount Road.*

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

AT MR. HOGG'S,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 12th Instant,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

If not previously disposed by Private Contract.

A FASHIONABLE full bodied CURRICLE with Hood & Lamps, & a pair of Strong Bay Horses, and set of Harness.

A strong Grey Horse, with Saddle and Bridle.

A handsome Bay Arab Saddle Horse,

A Dun Carriage Horse.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

AT MR. HOGG'S,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 12th. Instant,

At 10 O'clock in the Forenoon,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A FASHIONABLE full bodied CURRICLE, with Hood & Lamps, ornamented with Plated Mouldings, &c. with a pair of strong Grey Ponies, and a set of plated Harness, belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman, deceased.

The above Conveyance may be seen on application to Mr. HOGG.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

AT MR. HOGG'S,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 12th Instant,

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A REMARKABLY Strong handsome Grey Saddle Horse, stands 15 hands and ¼ of an inch high, and master of any weight.

A ditto ditto, 15 hands high, and one inch.

A [st]rong handsome Roan Mare, measur[ing 1]4 hands and 2¼ inches.

For Private Sale.

AND

TO BE SEEN AT

MR. HOGG'S

[T]HIS DAY,

Bet[ween the] Hours of 9 and 12 in the Forenoon,

[A]IGHT pan[nell]d CURRIC[LE ...] springs, newly fitted up with Moro[cco ...]ing, and a pair of Strong BLA[CK S]UMATTRA PONIES, that [are perf]ectly steady, and a Set of H[...] Plated Harness, new.

P[rice] 30 Pagodas.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 11th. September 1805.

ON the 7th. Instant arrived the American Ship WILLIAM PENN, Captain Volens, from Philadelphia, left the 6th of May.

We have been favored with the sight of the American Papers brought by Capt. Volens, to the 30th of April, and have made the extracts from them which our readers will find in the subsequent Columns. These extracts confirm, in some measure, our former statements respecting the progress of the FRENCH, in the WEST INDIES.

IN addition to the CONTRIBUTIONS levied at St. CHRISTOPHER'S, (as stated in the Philadelphia Journal of the 27th of April,) we learn that the enemy obtained 2000 GUINEAS from four Gentlemen, whom they detained as hostages, and until that sum was paid:—the general tenor of their conduct, must, however, be acknowledged to have been liberal, and humane; —not the smallest violence was offered to any Inhabitant of the Island.

THE Conduct of the French Commanders, was equally humane and correct at NEVIS.

THE French Squadron, we learn, proceeded from the little Island of Nevis, to St. LUCIA, where they levied a CONTRIBUTION, (the amount of which we have not ascertained) in the same manner as at the other Islands, and then proceeded for St. DOMINGO; at which place they had arrived, and found the City closely invested by Dessalines. The arrival of the French Squadron, it was supposed, would cause this ferocious Savage to raise the siege. He had made but little progress prior to their arrival, and had lost three of his Generals and a great number of his Troops, General, Ferrand had defended the place with the utmost resolution and gallantry.

IMMEDIATELY prior to Captain Volans's departure from Philadelphia, intelligence had been received of the arrival of the Hon. ADMIRAL COCHRANE, in the West Indies.

On Monday afternoon, the Honorable FREDERIC NORTH, late Governor of Ceylon, embarked on the Hon. Company's Ship *Baring*, on his return to Europe.

A Street was formed by the Troops of the Garrison, through which His Excellency walked to the Water Gate, to which he was accompanied by the Right Honorable the Governor, Mr. Strange, Major General Macdowall, the Staff of the Garrison, and several other Gentlemen.

A Salute of nineteen Guns was fired from the Fort on His Excellency's Boat leaving the Shore, and also from the Baring on His Excellency going on Board,

THE following is a list of PASSENGERS, for Europe, by a recent opportunity.

The Honorable FREDERICK NORTH, late Governor of Ceylon,—Mrs. Harington and family—Mrs. Francis—Major Robinson, and Major Radcliffe—Mrs. Ure and family—Major General, and Mrs. Connyngham and family—George Garrow, Esq. of the Civil Service —Captain Crawford, H. M. 12th.—Colonel Swinton and Captain Mein, of H. M. 74th. Regiments—Lieut. Roebuck, of N. Infantry. —James Rees Esq. and Mrs. Rees—Mrs. Bingham and family—Mrs. Young and family —Mrs. Sutherland—Colonel Macdonald, H. M. 94th. Regt. and Mrs. Macdonald.

CALCUTTA,—21st. August 1805.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, having appointed this morning for his public departure from Fort William, the principal Officers of the Government and the principal Inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled at the Government House at seven o'clock. A public Breakfast was given on the occasion by the Hon. Sir George Barlow, Bart. Vice President, at which were also present the Honorable the Chief Justice, Sir John Royds and Sir Henry Russell, Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature and Mr. Udny.

At eight o'clock the Marquess Wellesley, accompanied by the Hon Sir George Barlow, Sir John Anstruther, and Mr. Udny, and by the Civil and Military Officers of Government and principal Inhabitants of Calcutta, and escorted by the Governor General's Body Guard, proceeded in His Carriage to Fort William. His Lordship was met at the Calcutta Gate by Colonel Stovin the Commanding Officer in Garrison, and by the Garrison Staff. The Troops in Garrison formed a Street from the Calcutta Gate to the Water Gate, through which His Lordship passed, receiving the usual Honors.

The Officers of His Lordship's Family who attend him to England are,—Lieutenant Col. Shawe, Private Secretary,—Captains Sydenham & Campbell, A[illegible]-de-Camp,—John Forbes, Esq. Keeper of the Reco[illegible]ds, and Dr. Francis Buchanan, Surgeon.

BIRTH.

On Monday last, the 9th. Instant, the Lady of GEO. LYS, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

In Camp with the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, on the 22d. of August last, after a long a[illegible] painful Illness, CAPTAIN JOHN ROBERTSON, of [illegible] Majestys 94th. Regiment, most deservedly Respected, [illegible] much Regretted.

On Monday last, CA[illegible] MACKINTOSH, [illegible] [illegible]rable Company's [illegible]p Airley Castle.

[illegible]n the 25th. ultimo, on his march from Tric[illegible] to Seringapatam, A. D. Campbell, Esq. Surge[illegible] [illegible] Majesty's 12th Foot, highly esteemed and since[illegible] [illegible]tted by all his acquaintance as well as his Bro[illegible] [illegible]rs.

[illegible]mbo, Captain BAYNHAM, of H. M. 2d. [illegible]giment.

St. CHRISTOPHER's COURIER, Mar. 13.

Invasion of St. Christophers.

On Tuesday morning, the 5th instant, a squadron of line of battle ships appeared in sight, which proved afterwards to be the force that had been at Dominica, 10 or 12 days previously, and consisting of the following ships: viz.

Ships.	Guns.
Le Majestueux, commanded by Admiral Messissi, with Gen. Grange on board, Commanding the land forces.	120
Le Magnanime,	74
Le Suffrein,	74
Le Jemippe,	74
Le Lyon,	74
L'Armide,	44
La Gloire,	44
L'Indefatigable,	44
Le Lynx,	16
L'Acteon, (Brig)	16
Le Moncheton & another Schooner. —	

And a number of *Transports*, full of Troops.

About twelve o'clock, the frigates having anchored with the transports, and with springs on their cables, and the line of battle ships laying too abreast of the town, a shot was fired at Fort Smith, when the Flag was immediately struck. The two small forts to windward and Leeward of the harbour, being unable to make any essential resistance, the militia having gone early in the morning to re-inforce the garrison of Brimstone-Hill, and no protection for the town of Basseterre, either in troops or British men of war, any resistance was deemed ineffectual to so formidable a force. A few gentlemen who remained in town assembled, and appointed a Committee to go off to the French Commander, to obtain the best terms in their power for the inhabitants of Basseterre, with its dependencies, and for the estates throughout the island.

The terms of capitulation proposed, for the inhabitants of Basseterre, and its dependencies, with the estates throughout the island, were—

1st. That they shall retain their laws, as the same relate to their persons and properties, during the war.

2d. That their persons and properties shall be safe, and taken under the protection of the French government.

3d. All, forts batteries, and ammunition, within the power of the inhabitants above described, shall be delivered up to the French government.

The committee, on being introduced to the Admiral and General, were received with politeness, and were informed, that the French were sorry to make war upon the defenceless inhabitants of West India towns; that the French government was desirous of PEACE, but that the English government preferred WAR, which consequently exposed us to their Invasion. The terms, as before mentioned, were read to the General and Admiral. General Le Grange replied, that they would now inform us, categorically what the terms they demanded were, viz.

The surrender of all the merchant shipping in the road.

The occupation by their troops of the two small forts, of Smith and Bluff-point,—and

A contribution of a Million of Livres Tournois, to be carried on board the Majestueux, by nine o'clock the next morning.

Four Companies of French Troops with their Officers, were now landed.

On the return of the committee ashore at four o'clock, general Barbot marched his troops up to Taylor's Estate, where he fixed his head quarters. He demanded the Treasurer and Collector; sent a guard over the custom-house, and Mr. Coffin's house, as also some troops to occupy the two forts. Mr. Coffin attended general Barbot, who ordered him to produce 5000l. sterling in money by 8 o'clock the next morning. The committee went up to General Barbot, and made a representation to him on the subject of the Contribution demanded. He replied, it mattered not; that he had received positive orders, to levy a Contribution of nothing less than a million of Livres, and that he would enforce these orders: That, if the sum was not raised by nine o'clock in the morning, it should be doubled until the next day; and, if not then completed, the whole of the French troops should be landed, the town and country given up to plunder, and afterwards the town be demolished by the line of battle ships. He stated, that this contribution was not to be considered as levied on the inhabitants themselves, but by the French Government on the English government, which would indemnify us for our losses. In addition to this he declared he must have 5000l. sterling separately from the Collector; and 200,000 livres, (nearly 10,000l. sterling,) as a compensation for the troops already landed, and under his orders. The committee, after all this, naturally viewed the colony as destined for inevitable destruction.

On Wednesday morning, the 6th. Instant, many of the inhabitants of the island, finding the desperate necessity of the case, raised as much money as possible, from their families and acquaintances, & carried it to the house of Mr. Macnamara, where the officers had deen hospitably provided for, in all respects, and where they waited to receive the money.—At 11 o'clock, it amounted to 11,720l. currency, (about 6000 guineas) in dollars, joes, doubloons, guineas, &c. Several merchants produced large sums, with a spirit suitable to the occasion, and were assisted by other individuals of the community. General Barbot then sent a file of soldiers, with a message, enquiring what sum was raised; and saying, that if a considerable augmentation was not made to it, by 6 o'clock in the evening, the town and country would be given up to MILITARY EXECUTION. He then told the collector, that as he had not produced the 5,000l. sterling in cash, he would now demand double; From the absolute impossibility of raising this sum, recourse was had to the negociation of it by bills. Accordingly, Mr. Coffin, the collector, drew on General Mathews, (who was on a visit to the island from America,) for 10,000l. sterling, in favour of general Barbot, which Bill was accepted by General Mathews. He then gave his own Bills on the American Consul in Paris for the amount which was demanded by General Barbot. By this act of General Mathews, and by his personal representations, he is to be considered as having rendered essential service to the colony.

At twelve o'clock, on the 7th. the Squadron, departed, and went to NEVIS, where they obtained 4,200l. currency, landed no Soldiers, and behaved with the utmost politeness.—They demanded at first, 20,000 guineas.

The day after the French landed, the Cannon at the Forts, as well as three field-pieces that were found in the Town, were spiked, & the carriages of the latter *burnt* in the square. The same day they commencing setting *fire* to the different ships and vessels that had fallen into their hands, Viz.

Ship Twins, Captain Peake, ran on shore, burnt.

Ship Lady Jane Halliday, Captain Chivers, ditto.

Brig Nelly, belonging to Nevis. ditto.

Those carried off or destroyed, belonging to this Island, were:

Ship Caroline, Captain Hayes.
Ship Mathew, Captain Young, burnt.
Ship Lady Nelson, Captain Bonner, ditto.
Ship Thetis, Captain Smith, ditto.
Ship——Capt. Grierson, laden with Coffee and Cotton ditto.
Ship Ossippee, Capt. Penniston, ditto.
Mr. Dawes's Sloop Eclipse, do. and
A Spanish Polacre, Prize to his Majesty's cutter King's-Fisher, on shore, but will be got off.

THE VILLE DE MILAN.

THE Captain de Frigate, GUILLET, *commanding the frigate La Ville de Milan.*

To his Excellency, the Minister of the Marine and of the Colonies at Paris.

Monseigneur,

I have the honor to inform you that the frigate *La Ville de Milan*, which departed from the French fort at Martinique, on the 16th. Pluvoise curt. on the 27th. of the same month, in 28 29 north lat. and 66, 8, west long. from the meredian of Paris, fell in with an English frigate which we observed to avoid us. The next day, in lat. 30, and long. 64, we again saw her, pursuing us—being the fastest sailer, she came up with us at 8 o'clock in the morning, the wind at north west—two tier of cannon which we shewed appeared, to be the reason why she desisted from the chase, when she came within the distance of three miles. About 3 o'clock, P. M. she returned to the charge, and took her position on our larboard quarter. We manœuvred with our mizen-top-sail, so as to force her to fight on our broadside. Now the cannonading commenced, was very brisk and kept up with the greatest spirit. After 2 hours and an half of obstinate fighting, all the time under sail, the enemy bore away in order to go round the Ville de Milan, who seized that moment to board her on the larboard quarter. Our French seamen effected their *boarding*, and made themselves masters of the English frigate Cleopatra, commanded by Capt. Sir Robert Lawrie.

She carries 36 cannon, of which ten are 24 pound-carronades on her quarter deck.

We left at Martinique two of our guns for the defence of that colony.

The English frigate has lost all her masts, except the mizen-mast. During the night after the engagement, we experienced a very heavy sea, and the main and mizen masts of the Ville de Milan were carried away.

We had 14 men killed, and the enemy 37. The number of our wounded is 12, that of the English 28.

Captain Regnaud was killed towards the end of the action. I was wounded by a ball which passed through my thigh.

We are employed in making jury-masts for the two frigates—and it is my intention to steer for the Canaries.

I have the honor to be, with the most profound respect, *Monseigneur*, your very humble and devoted servant. GUILLET.

On the 4th. Ventose of the 13th. year of the French Republic, We the commander and officers of the frigate La Ville de Milan, being at ten in the morning, with our prize the English frigate Cleopatra, commanded by M. Rouget, Lieutenant de Vaiss[illegible] in lat. 30 deg. N. and long. 63 deg. W. with h[illegible]d and squally weather and our guns housed, the sea very heavy and running into the two ships through the port-holes, whose lids and half ports had been greatly damaged in the engagement and boarding of the 28th. of last Pluvoise, the b[illegible]terous weather would permit us to get up [illegible]ther our Jury mainmast, nor our top-g[illegible]t masts, but we had taken the opportunity to rig our main yard, and prepare it for a topsail. At noon whilst the squall continued we saw two sails, the one to the W. and the other to the NNW. both distant about 3 leagues, and under full sail. The frigate La Ville de Milan, being under a forsail, a jib and a top-gallant royal sail instead of a mainsail, and our prize, the frigate Cleopatra, under a foresail, a top gallant sail and a mizen, we bore away to the SE. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The strange sails which we had seen having gained much upon us, we found that which was to the W. to be a large ship, and the second to the NNW. a frigate, both chasing us and our prize, which kept in our wake at half a leagues distance. The said prize ship then bore away to escape the ship to the leeward, but making little way, she easily permitted this ship which had hoisted the English flag, to come up with and fire upon her, and finding it impo[illegible] to defend herself, she was oblig[illegible] strike.

The ship leaving the care of the [illegible] frigate which accompanied her contin[illegible] chase—the Ville de Milan made as much sail as was possible, with the repairs that she had been able to make, since the battle—but she was soon come up with [illegible] ship, which fired many shot at her, to which she [illegible] swer only with her quarter-deck guns, which could not be brought to bear upon the English ship as she lay at her stern, which it was not in our power to prevent, it being impossible for her to manœuvre. The boisterous weather totally prevented us from running out our guns, which were housed, agreeably to the sentiments of all the officers whom I called to consult, upon this subject.

The wound which I had received, not permitting me to leave my birth, I left to the Enseigne de Vaisseau, Caron, a discretion to do whatever he should think proper to defend the honor of the French flag; the violent agitation of the sea which deprived us of the power of firing, and of presenting our broadside to the enemy, determined him to give the order to strike the flag. I owe him the justice to inform you that he had my approbation, perfectly convinced, as I was, that a prolonged resistance on our part would have been impossible, for the reasons above detailed.

The English capturing vessels are the flag ship, the Leander, of 60 guns, and the frigate Cambrian, carrying 24 guns on her main deck, and 32 pound carronades on her quarter deck. We have arrived at Bermuda, escorted by the Leander. GUILLET.

Ventose 9, year 13.

PHILADELPHIA,—17th. April.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's received by the Brig Lyon, arrived at New-York, in 14 days passage.

"An Agent who was dispatched from General Ferrand, at Santa Domingo, to proceed to Guadaloupe, arrived here on his return, and informs, that the Rochefort fleet was then on their way to Santa Domingo, with troops, to reinforce Gen. Ferrand.

"A passenger of respectability who arrived in the above brig, informs, that they fell in with at sea, a vessel from Mazagua, (Porto Rico) who informed that the French fleet had arrived at Santo Domingo, the latter end of March."

The consequences, which may result from this expedition, to the commercial interest of the United States, are of a nature to excite considerable apprehension. There is reason, however, to hope that, in their anxiety to succour the City of Santa Domingo, the French may be diverted from predatory warfare against the other parts of that Island, until the approach of the British fleet shall engage all their attention.

We have seen a letter, which may be relied on, dated "Camp before Santa Domingo, March 21st." which states, that the army of *Dessalines*, commanded by him in person, was then besieging that city.

Captain Rosseter, of the ship China Packet, arrived at this port from Canton, reports, that on the *2d. of April*, in lat. 13, long. 48, he was boarded by the British ship Spartiate, Capt. Laforey, one of Admiral Cochrane's squadron, (which, he was informed, consisted of 13 sail,) bound to Barbadoes.——The Spariate was the only ship in sight.

NEW-YORK,—26th. April.

A letter has been received in town from ADMIRAL COCHRANE, commander of the squadron in pursuit of the French fleet in the West Indies, dated the 30th. of March, at sea, when he was 240 leagues from Barbadoes, on his way to the West Indies.

It was repo[illegible]ted [illegible]erday, that the French Government [illegible] ordered Thirty thousand Troops to enter Portuga[illegible] immediately.

A great part of the French Army which was encamped on the coast from Dunkirk to Brest, some accounts say no less than fifty-four thousand men, have received orders to march for the South of France.

THE TENTH REPORT.

EXAMINATION

OF THE

RIGHT [illegible] LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE,

THE 5TH. OF NOVEMBER 1804.

Q. It appearing by accounts laid before us that the sums stated in your name as Treasurer of [illegible] Navy, at the Bank, at the following periods, were less than the sums with which you stood charged, exclusive of the money advanced to your Sub-Accountants; and that the deficiencies were as follow, viz.

	£.	s	d		£.	s	d
Dec. 31, 1786	56,000	0	0	Dec 31, 1794	28,753	7	9
1787	53,000	0	0	1795	30,315	16	1
1788	48,100	0	0	1796	75,413	5	0
1789	53,800	0	0	1797	56,640	14	10
1791	[illegible]788	9	8	1798	54,140	15	0
1792	[illegible]176	19	8	1799	54,140	15	0
1793	47,025	17	9				

To what cause are such deficiencies to be attributed?—A. Although I take it for granted the sums are stated by the question accurately, I could not, on memory, state that they are so. I desired Mr. Trotter, so far as I was [illegible] to give you every information he could; and it was only in consequence of a conversation [illegible] immediately after the re[illegible]er to me, of date 26th. June, that I learned, from the manner he kept his private accounts, it was impossible for him to give me the accurate information I required. The same reasons rend[illegible] it impossible for me to give [illegible] the questi[illegible] you put. I am [illegible] am not bo[illegible] answer it, under [illegible] provision of the Act [illegible] [illegible]n-[illegible]ission; but I should not have dwelt on that objection if there had been nothing but personal considerations to operate against my doing so; but, for the reasons I hinted to you in my letter of the 30th. June last, as I am not bound, so I would not feel myself warranted to give the explanations which your question points at.

Q. Upon what ground does your Lordship decline answering that question?—A. Upon the [illegible]d that I have already stated, under the [illegible]rn clause of the Act of 43 George III. cap. 16.

[illegible] Was any part of such sums in your hands?—A. They certainly came into my hands, but did not remain there.

Q. Did Mr. Alexander Trotter, while Paymaster of the Navy, lay out or apply, or cause to be laid out or applied, any of the money issued for carrying on the current service of the Navy, since the 1st. of January, 1786, for your benefit or advantage?—A. From the manner in which Mr. Trotter kept my accounts, it is impossible for me to answer that question; and I object to answer this question, upon the ground I have stated in answer to the first question.

Q. Did you direct or authorise him so to do?—A. To the best of my recollection I never did.

Q. Did you, between 1st. January, 1786, and 31st. May, 1800, derive any profit or advantage from the use or employment of money issued for carrying on the current service of the Navy, under the Act 25 Geo. III. cap. 31?—A. The same reasons which induced me to make the answer I have done to the first question must induce me to repeat the same answer to this.

Q. Does your Lordship object to answer under the provisions of the 5th. section of the Act [illegible] Geo. III. cap. 16?—A. I do, and upon the grounds stated in my answer to my first question.

Q. During the time you acted as Treasurer of the Navy, between the 1st of January, 1786, and 31st May, 1800, was any of the money applicable to naval services advanced by you, or by your direction, for any other public service than that of the navy?—A. I decline to [illegible]swer [illegible] question, under the provision of the 5th [illegible]t. of the Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 16.

Q. Was the money issued for carrying on the current service of the navy applied by your Lordship, or by your direction, for any other public service than that of the navy, with the knowledge or consent of the Navy Board?—A. No, certainly not.

Q. Was there any official note or record made of the money issued for carrying on the current service of the navy having been advanced by your direction for any other public purpose than [illegible] of the navy, or of the re-payment of such money?—A. No, there was certainly no official note.

Q. Did you authorise the Paymaster, in or about the year 1786, to draw the money applicable to naval purposes from the Bank, and lodge it in the hands of a private banker?—A. I cannot precisely fix the time, but I am certain that I [illegible] permit Mr. Trotter to lodge any mon[illegible] drawn from the Bank, for public services, in his private Banker's hands, during the period it was not dem[illegible]ded to the purposes for which it was dra[illegible]

Q. What circu[illegible]ances induced you to give such permission to th[illegible] Paymaster?—A. An opinion, in which I still [illegible]ere, that if the whole monies necessarily dra[illegible] from the Bank, in pursuance of orders from t[illegible] [illegible]tent Boards, were lodged in the han[illegible] of a [illegible]able banker under the controul of [illegible]e Paymaster of the Navy, it would add more facility to the conduct of the business of the [illegible]cer, in the multitude of small payments to be made, than if the money were deposited, according to the constitution of the office, in an iron chest. I likewise had it in contemplation, that in t[illegible] receipt of these various small payments, made to such a variety of persons, they would be less liab[illegible] to be imposed upon by that mode of transact[illegible] the business than if they were each to rece[illegible] drafts for such small sums upon the Bank, at [illegible]h a distance from the office, after its removal [illegible] Somerset-place.

Q. As the Paymaster of the Navy does not disburse any part of the public money, except for the payments of Exchequer fees and other contingencies, does your Lordship think it necessary that the Paymaster should have in the iron chest, or at a private banker's any of the money issued for carrying on the current service of the Navy?—A. I do not think it necessary; but, for the reasons I have given, I think it expedient. The whole money drawn from the Bank, and placed in the hands of the Sub-Accountants, passes through the hands of the Paymaster of the Navy; but through this is my opinion, I know many very competent persons entertain a different opinion.

Q. Did you give permission to the Paymaster to withdraw the money from the Bank, and lodge it in the hands of a private Banker, with a view to his deriving any advantage or emolument therefrom?—A. If it is meant to ask me whether I ever gave any direct authority to the Paymaster to use the money in the manner above mentioned, I should certainly answer No; but I have no hesitation in saying that I believed, and understood he did, and never prohibited him from doing so; and I believe it was so understood by others at different times, when the establishment of the Navy Pay-Office, was under consideration, when certainly no competent prevision was made for the person exercising that trust of great extent and responsibility.

Q. As the money applicable to naval services was directed to be lodged in the Bank, by the Act of 25 Geo. III. cap. 31, and not to be drawn from thence without specifying the services for which it is drawn; by what authority did you give permission to the Paymaster of the Navy to draw the money out of the Bank, and lodge it in the hands of private bankers?—A. I take it for granted it always was drawn under the heads of service pointed out in the Act of Parliament; and, when I talk of permission, I mean it under the explanation contained in answer to a former question, in which I suppose the money drawn under competent authority.

Q. Do you know of any instance of a Treasurer of the Navy having made good any loss which had arisen from overpayments or other misapplications of the public money?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Did you derive any profit or advantage from the use or employment of money issued for carrying on the current service of the Navy, between 19th August 1782, and 30th April, 1783, or between 1st. Feb. 1784, and 31st Dec. 1785, during which periods you held the office of Treasurer of the Navy?—A. I decline answering this question, under the 5th clause of the Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 16, and for the reasons given in my first answer.

Q. Did you consider the addition granted by the King's Sign Manual, upon your appointment to the office of Treasurer of the Navy, making your salary 4000l. a year, clear of all deductions, to be in full satisfaction for all wages, fees, and other profits and emoluments, previously enjoyed by former Treasurers?—A. Certainly I did, with the exception of coals, candles, and some such small contingencies.

Q. When was it first discovered that Mr. Jellicoe was deficient in the balance of public money, with which he stood charged, as Deputy Paymaster to the Navy?—A. I do not recollect the precise time; but the first thing that gave me any suspicion that there was a danger of deficiency was, by observing in the Reports occasionally made to me that his balance remained stationary, so far as never to get below a sum, I think, of between twenty and thirty thousand pounds. This led me to have a particular conversation with him, when he confessed to me that, for a considerable number of years, he has been embarrassed from some advance or engagements he had come under with a Mr. Cort; that, from the high opinion I had of him, in consequence of the character of former Treasurers of the Navy and my own observation, I had no reason to doubt the fidelity of his representation: and it was my belief that, if he had lived to superintend the business himself, and to bring the profits of the patent Mr. Cort had obtained to their proper bearing, the loss might have been repaired. Upon this, however, I do not pretend to give any positive opinion, as it appeared, after his death, that his embarrassment had existed, and a balance become due, as early as 1782.

Q. How many years before the death of Mr. Jellicoe was it that you suspected he was deficient in his balance?—A. I cannot mention the precise time, but it was certainly more than one or two years.

Q. Was any inquiry made, upon the discovery, into the real state of his balance?—A. Certainly, it was minutely inquired into.

Q. Does it any where appear what was the exact state of h[illegible] deficiency at that time?—A. I cannot state from memory: but I dare say it does appear

MELVILLE.

LORD MELVILLE'S LETTER, &c.

AUTHENTIC COPY OF THE LETTER FROM LORD MELVILLE TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF NAVAL INQUIRY.

Gentlemen.

Having read your Tenth Report, and observing particularly the following paragraph in the 141st. page, "However the apprehension of disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of Government might operate with Lord Melville in withholding information respecting advances to other departments, we do not perceive how that apprehension can at all account for his refusing to state whether he derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of money issued for the services of the Navy. If his Lordship had received into his hands such monies as were advanced by him to other departments, and had replaced them as soon as they were repaid, he could not have derived any profit or advantage from non transactions, however repugnant they might be to the provisions of the Legislature for the safe custody of Public Money."

I think it necessary to state the following observations in order to place in their just view the grounds on which I declined answering your question, and which you appeared not to have accurately understood.

When you first called upon me for information, I stated to you that I had not materials on which I could frame such an account as you required me at that time to prepare—and in a communication with Mr. Trotter, before my examination on the 5th. of November last, I learnt, for the first time, that, in the accounts he had kept respecting my private concerns, he had so blended his own private monies with what he had in his hands of public money, that it was impossible for him to ascertain with precision whether the advances he had occasion to make to me, in the course of his running private account with me, were made from the one or from the other aggregate sums which constituted his balance with Messrs. Coutts. This circumstance, which I understand Mr. Trotter had distinctly communicated to you, made it impossible for me to return any other answer than I did to the general question which you put to me—"Whether Mr. Trotter had applied any of the money issued for carrying on the current service of the Navy for my benefit or advantage?" and to this circumstance I uniformly referred in my answers to other questions respecting the manner in which Mr. Trotter applied the money in his hands.

When you put the question to me, "Whe[illegible] or authorise Mr. Trotter to lay out or apply, or cause to be laid out or applied, any of the money issued for carrying on the current service of the Navy, to my benefit or advantage?" My answer was, "To the best of my recollection I never did." That answer I now repeat. Had you proceeded to inquire whether I ever had any understanding, expressed or implied, with Mr. Trotter, respecting any participation of advantages derived from the custody of the public money, or whether I, at any time, knowingly derived any advantage to myself from any advances of public money, I should have had no hesitation in declaring, as I now declare, that there never was any such understanding, nor any thing like it, between Mr. Trotter and myself; that I never knowingly derived any such advantages; and that whatever emolument accrued to Mr. Trotter in the conduct of the pecuniary concerns of the office was, so far as I am informed, exclusively his own.

With respect to any advances which Mr. Trotter might make on my private account, I considered myself as debtor to him alone, and as standing, with regard to him, in no other predicament than I should have done with any other man of business, who might be in occasional advance to me in the general management of my concerns entrusted to him. It is impossible for me to ascertain, from any documents or vouchers in my hands, or now existing, what the extent of those advances might have been at any particular period. The accounts which you have inserted in your Report I never saw till I saw them in the Report itself. They are no accounts of *mine*, nor am I a party to them. They contain a variety of sums issued nominally to me, which never came into my hands, and they give no credit for various sums received by Mr. Trotter, on my private account, from my salary as Treasurer of the Navy, and other sources of income, of which he was in the receipt, nor do they take any notice of the security of which he was in possession for the repayment of any balance at any time due to him from private funds.

With respect to the sums of Naval Money advanced to me, and applied to other services I do not feel it necessary to make any additio[illegible] al observations, except to declare that all tho[illegible] sums were *returned* from the funds from whic[illegible] they were taken, having, in no instance, bee[illegible] withdrawn from them for any purpose of *pri vate* emolument or advantage.—Before I conclude, I wish to correct an inaccuracy which I observe in one part of the evidence in Appe[illegible]dix No. 7, page 192. The question is put [illegible] me, "Did you derive any profit or advant[illegible] from the use or employment of money issued [illegible] carrying on the current services of the N[illegible] between the 19th. August, 1802, and 30th. April, 1803; or between the 1st. February, 1784, and 31st. December, 1785, during which periods you held the office of Treasurer of the Navy?" Which questions I there answer by a reference to the answer given to a similar question put to me before. This answer is inaccurate in so far as it contains a reference to Mr. T's mode of blending his funds in his private account with Messrs. Coutts. Mr. Trotter was not Paymaster till the year 1786; the circumstances, therefore, relative to Mr. Trotter's account, which precluded my returning an answer to your former questions, do not apply to the periods specified in that mentioned, and I can therefore have no difficulty in declaring that during those periods I did not derive any advantage from the use or employment of public money issued for carrying on the service of the Navy. Having stated these facts, it is almost unnecessary to add that I am at any time ready to verify them upon my oath.

MELVILLE.

ANSWER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Office of Naval Enquiry, Great George-street, April 2d. 1805.

MY LORD,

We have received your Lordship's Letter of the 28th. of last month, by which you intimate that we appear not to have accurately understood the grounds on which you declined answering our questions, and submit to us some observations in order to place those grounds in their just view—and also express a wish, before you conclude, to correct an inaccuracy in one part of your evidence, and a readiness to verify by your oath the facts stated in that Letter.

If it be the object of this communication that we should again require your Lordship's attendance, for the purpose of being examined touching these matters, and that we should make a Supplemental Report upon the result of that examination and such other examinations as we might thereupon judge necessary, there can be no disinclination on our parts (as far as we are concerned in the proceeding) to meeting your Lordship's wishes—but it appears to us that the inquiry, which is the subject of the Tenth Report, has attained that period when it would not become us to adopt that measure merely upon the suggestion of any of the parties to whose conduct that Report relates.

We were occupied several months in investigating the mode of conducting the business of the office of Treasurer of the Navy. Those who were examined by us had the fullest opportunity of stating and explaining all things which related to the management of that department, or to the share which they respectively had in it, and of correcting, at any time during the progress of the inquiry, any mistakes which might inadvertently have been made. Our opinion and observations upon the irregularities and abuses which we discovered, were formed and drawn up with the utmost care and deliberation; and they are now submitted to the three branches of the Legislature, as the Act by which we are appointed requires. If it could be made to appear, upon a representation to them, that any thing has been omitted on our part, that any misunderstanding or error had occurred, and that a further inquiry is adviseable upon these or any other grounds, it would be for them to direct such further inquiry, and to decide by whom and in what manner it should be prosecuted; but, in the present circumstances, it appears to us that we cannot with propriety resume it.

CH. M. POLE,—EWAN LAW.—JOHN FORD,—H. NICHOLLS,—W. MACKWORTH PRAED.

LONDON—18th. April.

It is reported that the French in the West Indies, were in daily expectation of a reinforcement of seven ships of the line—this was doubtless the Toulon fleet, which lately sailed, and *was forced back into port.* It is said, likewise, that an expedition of four thousand Men was about to sail from Martinique, to attack St. Lucia, and all our West India islands in that quarter.

If this were the case, our situation in the West Indies would, indeed, be dangerous—but there is every reason to suppose it is not so.—We know that this Expedition, said to be seen by the American vessel, could not have been preparing in Martinique—and where was the Naval force to have come from without our knowledge? Certainly not from Brest nor TOULON—*the latter fleet is believed to be in port,* and the former, though it has been peeping abo[illegible] the Roads, has not ventured out.

B[illegible] the Hamburgh Mail which arrived yesterd[illegible] we learn, that his Neapolitan Majesty has [illegible]jected the Treaty of Neutrality lately pro[illegible]ed to him by the French Government. [illegible]mains to be seen whether it will not be forced upon him at the point of the bayonet. It is rumoured on the Continent that Prince Be[illegible]arnois is to espouse the Queen of Etruria—i[illegible] which event it is supposed some new partiti[illegible] wi[illegible] take place in Italy.

I[illegible] [illegible]IPPER.—The late political even[illegible] [illegible]d in variou[illegible] [illegible]ghts by the *prescri*[illegible] [illegible]describers in [illegible]ublic prints; [illegible] [illegible]ng its effects wi[illegible] [illegible] *greatly purgat*[illegible] [illegible]ilst others only consider it as a *briw*[illegible] [illegible] which has health[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Thomas Harding, Assistant under the Collector in the Zillah of Dindigul.

Mr. J. O. Tod, Assistant to the Subordinate Collector in Trichinopoly.

A. E. Obins, Esq. private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor.

The Honorable Captain Acheson, Military Secretary to Ditto.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, on the occasion of the intended embarkation for Europe of the remaining Officers, and men of his Majesty's 74th Regiment, discharges a duty of the highest satisfaction to His Lordship in Council, in bestowing on that distinguished Corps a public testimony of his Lordship's warmest respect and approbation.

During a long, and an eventful period of residence in India, the conduct of His Majesty's 74th Regiment has, whether during Peace or in War, been equally exemplary and conspicuous; having been not less distinguished by the general tenor of its discipline, than by the most glorious atchievments in the field—His Lordship in Council, impressed with these sentiments, desires that His Majesty's 74th Regiment may be held forth as an object of imitation for the Military Establishment of this Presidency; as His Lordship will ever reflect with pride and gratification, that in the actions which have led to the present pre-eminence of the British Empire in India, the part which has been nobly sustained by that Corps will add lustre to the Military Annals of the Country, and will crown the name of His Majesty's 74th. Regiment with immortal reputation.

It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the Officers of His Majesty's 74th Regiment were, during the late Campaign in the Deckan, subjected to extraordinary expences, which have been aggravated by the arrangements connected with their embarkation for Europe, His Lordship in Council has been pleased to resolve that those Officers shall receive a gratuity equal to three months full batta, as a further testimony of his Lordship's approbation of their eminent services.

The following Officers having been permitted by the Honorable Court of Directors, to return to their duty, in India, His Lordship in Council is pleased to publish that permission in General Orders.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Rumley—Lieutenant Colonel S. W. Ogg, and Capt. Lieutenant F. Hay.

The following Gentlemen having produced Certificates of their appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors to be Cadets on this Establishment, are admitted on the Establishment accordingly.

Cadets of Cavalry—Messrs. Edward Bannerman and Robert Hugh Russel.

Cadets of Infantry—Messrs. T. B. J. Gowland, Edw. Stopford, Wm Murray, Henry Anty. Bennett, Chas Kinsey, John Watson, Jeffery Willows, Wm. Berry, Arthur Cooke, John Glenholme, Edw. Burges, John Low, Hugh Alex Bell, Hannibal Tacker, John Locker, Henry Coyle, Archibald Bruce, John St George Ferns, Fletcher Norton, Edw Oldnall, Michael H. Davidson, Wm Cooke Damaresq, John Smith, Maurice Tweedie, James Taylor, Chas Colman, Chas. Swanston, John Riddell, Wm George Page, Josias Torriano, Samuel Mc Cormick, Chas. Core Alves, Henry George Jourdan, James Kitson, and C. L. Nelthropp.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Cordel Brooks, Esq. to Miss Stubbs, eldest daughter of George Stubbs, of Parliament-street, Esq.

John Henry Deffel, Esq. to Miss Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the late John Mackenzie Esq. of Bayfield, North Britain.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Thomas Boddington, Esq. of Upper Brook-street, to Miss Mary Comerford, daughter of the late P. Comerford, Esq.

John Routh, Esq. of Austin-friars, to Miss Dunbar, of Camberwell Grove.

Capt. Croft, of the Navy, to Miss Plumer, of Bilton.

Capt. T. Harvey, of the Navy, son of Sir H. Harvey, to Miss S. Harvey, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. Harvey.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Francis Fauquier Esq. proprietor of Heeth-Hall, near Wakefield.

In the West-Indies, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Robinson, of the Royals, son of Col. Beverley Robinson.

Lieut. General Avarne, R. Marines.

Major Cresswell, R. Marines.

EAST INDIA.

April 8. On Wednesday a Court of Directors held, when the undermentioned ships were thus timed, viz.

Ann, for Madras and Bengal, to be afloat March 30, and sail from Gravesend April 30.

Diana, Glory and Northampton, for Madras and Bengal, and Sarah Christiana, for Bombay and Bengal, to be afloat April 13, and sail from Gravesend May 13.

DUBLIN,—16th. April.

The Catholics will have an able advocate in our revered countryman, Henry Grattan—who goes into Parliament for the purpose of giving the utmost support to their claims.

Mr. Fitzgerald, our late Prime Serjeant, has brought before the Committee appointed to settle the joint accounts of Great Britain and Ireland, the question which he had before made in the House of Commons—That Great Britain should pay her proportion, viz. 15 17ths of the money which was given in compensation to the patrons and proprietors of Irish boroughs, and which has hitherto been considered as coming under the description of those charges which were to be defrayed by Ireland separately. If Mr. Fitzgerald should carry this point, not only the 1,500,000l. the price of the Irish Representation, will be to be repaid by Great Britain, but several other large sums advanced by this kingdom, which stood upon the same ground.

Petitions from various parts of Ireland will be immediately presented to the Imperial Parliament, against the recent duty on paper.

Certain persons expect that the Installation will put the Tenth Report to sleep as the *Young Roscius* did the Invasion.

Mr. JUSTICE HARDINGE.

The business at Cardiff Assizes commenced on Wednesday fortnight. Mr. Justice *Hardinge* addressed the Grand Jury nearly to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, for several years, in the revolutions of this awful period, I have addressed the audience here, and upon other parts of the circuit, in a tone of speech and style of language more animated than are familiar to the habits of a judicial seat. The motives to that novelty were serious, and they were not unbecoming. They were shared with me by other Magistrates in departments that were congenial to mine. The motives to it were these.—We felt the Constitution of the Government upon which the security of the law depends endangered at the root, and the vital interest of liberty was at stake in that peril. For liberty, when it is not French, is no savage right of insulated man to make an oracle of his own selfish appetite; but it is the social right and the moral interest of man that loves his neighbour as himself. Who that neighbour is the good Samaritan will tell us; that philanthropist who was a model of true and perfect benevolence to all ages and scenes of the world. Man is a link of the social chain, and that chain is broke if the minutest link is parted from the rest. But all these perils are averted from our coast, by the energies of public spirit in all ranks of Britain. I fall back, therefore, and with pride of heart, into the regular functions of my office here.

"The Calendar is a light one, and the commitments are in general very correct, with one exception, which is the description of an entry with a false key into a dairy. This cause of imprisonment is inadequate, as expressed, though 'feloniously' is added, because to enter even a house with a false key is in itself *no felony*, and the intention to commit the felony in the house either should have been stated, or should have been covered by the technical word broke. The other objection to this commitment is, that a dairy is or is not part of the mansion-house, either as attached or as within its curtilage, and if it is either of these it should be so expressed. It is neither, to enter it is no felony. I mention these objections to mark that I have no friendships or undue partialities. The Magistrate who issued this commitment is one of the best in the county, and one of the best men that I know; but Magistrates cannot be too wary and cautious before they deprive their fellow-subject of his personal freedom. We are all of us implements and creatures of trust. *The Judges are no Tyrants.* They are made independent by almost the first breath of this reign. *But what is that independence?* Is it a charter of impunity for corruption? for undue favour? and for a tyrant in a judicial robe! Nothing like it. The charter is of a nobler kind. We are protected against a capricious will, against a Court or a Minister; but we have responsible characters; we have no liberty but that of good behaviour. We are liable to punishment if convicted upon impeachments, to removal, and with infamy upon our heads, upon address to the King, by the two Houses of Parliament, for criminal partialities in judgments. We have here no friends or enemies, no prejudices or passions; we emulate in those respects the law that we administer. Of the check upon us to which I have just adverted there is *one instance* at present in the House of Peers. I am glad that it has taken place, though proud of adding, that it is the single instance ever since the act of Parliament was made which gave us our independence. I am glad of the instance, because it proves the solid and practical use of the restraint over us.

"Gentlemen—I observe that some of the commitments refer to confessions of the party accused. I assume, that all such confessions were duly and fairly obtained: in other words, that no impression was made upon fear and upon hopes, by menace or promises. The laws we administer will not read, and will not hear a confession that is not free as air, and the party accused has this privilege three times; before you, and before us. I trust that you will never act upon a confession which is tempted or compelled. Some fanciful and superficial reformers blame our law for this lenity, because it may sometimes enable atrocious offenders to escape. It is enough to me that it is the rule of law, as I have not courage enough to give myself the air of being wiser than my ancestors or cotemporaries. But I have not the will, if I had the power, so to innovate upon this rule. It is built upon mercy and upon wisdom; it presumes innocence, and it guards the liberty of the subject. It conforms to sentiments of natural humanity, and when they are folded up into a rule, the judicial mind should embrace them with open arms. These principles of law, policy, and justice, are consigned by me to your care. You cannot be too wary before you put any man upon his trial, which may be a risk of his life, property, or good name. The safe rule is to be convinced of his guilt before you accuse him to us. It is your duty and your oath, as I understand them. It cannot be too often impressed, or too religiously cherished."

THE GLOBE—20 April.

Admiral Cochrane's squadron sailed from off Lisbon upon the 8th, March, in consequence of advice of an Enemy's fleet having been seen upon the 17th. of February, 100 leagues to the westward of Cape St. Vincent, lat. 37, 5 which fleet is supposed to have passed the north east end of Madeira about three weeks before his arrival, which would bring it to about the 18th. March, the day preceding the arrival of the Rochfort squadron at Martinique. If these premises be correct, it follows of necessity, that a second French squadron is gone to the West Indies, probably part of the Toulon fleet—a circumstance which we have more than once urged as a very probable conclusion, from the accounts in the Paris papers. The squadron seen on the 17th. might have also escaped, with equal probability, from Brest, during one of the intervals of interruption in the blockade of that port. The report spread by the Rochfort squadron, upon its arrival in the West Indies, that it expected to be immediately joined by another squadron from France, is another strong feature in the case, which will not escape the notice of those who speculate upon this interesting subject. The fact of the sailing of this second squadron, if clearly ascertained, would greatly change the aspect of affairs in the West Indies. There is no chance that Admiral Cochrane, who passed Madeira on the 19th. March, would be able to overtake a squadron seen 100 leagues to the West of Cape St. Vincent, three weeks before—and the Rochfort squadron, which consisted of five ships of the line and five frigates, if reinforced by this second fleet, must prove more than a match for Admiral Cochrane. These doubts and fears had yesterday a considerable influence in the City. The report of the capture of St. Lucie was still in some degree of credit, and 25 per cent. was refused upon insurance from that Island.

General *Bournonville*, the French Ambassador, at Madrid, has demanded of the Spanish Government, permission for fifteen thousand French troops to march through Spain for the purpose of embarking in some Spanish Port, upon an expedition—which demand has been complied with. Ferrol or Cadiz are mentioned as the Ports where the troops will embark. The Spaniards have nine sail of the line at Cadiz ready for sea.

The Whig Club had on Tuesday week a splendid meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, when the Duke of Bedford was in the Chair, supported by the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Albemarle, Mr. Fox, and a number of other distinguished characters. The day was spent in the utmost conviviality.

It is confidently [illegible] the line belonging to the Brest fleet, are missing, supposed to have made their escape through the Passage du Raz. The frequent demonstrations of late by the Brest fleet making a show of coming out, may have been for the purpose of making the escape of these four ships, or of confining our attention to Brest, and preventing us from dividing our force.

The belief that the news from Russia was rather unfavourable produced the effect of lowering the Funds. Omnium fell to One and 3-fourths, and the 3 per Cents. to 57-and one eighth. The West India intelligence contributed also to the fall. West India insurance was on Friday done at the enormous price of 27 per cent.

Private letters from Vienna state that M. Batz, Deputy for the States of Wirtemburgh at Vienna, was arrested there upon the requisition of the Elector of Wirtemburgh, being accused of a conspiracy, of which it was the object to assassinate the Elector and his principal Minister of State. M. Kinfelt, Deputy from the States of Wirtemburgh, is still at Vienna. Both these Gentlemen are unfriendly to the Elector, who lately demanded that they should be sent away from Vienna—a request which was refused at the time.

On the 13th. of March, a French sutler was shot at Hanover, convicted, as it is stated in the sentence of the Military Commission, "Of espionage, of crimping, and of corresponding with Pitt."

Miss *Patterson*, married to *Jerome Bonaparte* in America, was born at Magherafelt, in the north of Ireland, the native place of the *Young Roscius*.

On Monday last, were married, in St. George's Chapel, Dublin, by special licence, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of *Waterford* and *Lismore*, John M'Clintock, Esqr. of Drumnar, in the county of Louth, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Trench, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Clancarty.

A Letter from Frankfort, March 15th. says, "The Journey of their Imperial, German, and Austrian Majesties to Italy, is definitively fixed for the letter end of April. The Hereditary Prince of Wirtemburgh, who had been in the service of Austria, has demanded his discharge. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia has arrived at Vienna.

MAIDSTONE,—21st. March.

RAPE AND ROBBERY.

James Dransfield was indicted for a rape on the person of Mary Masters, at the parish of Chart, next Sutton Vallance, in this county.

This was a most atrocious case, for the prisoner had not only violated the person of the prosecutrix, but had also robbed her of the small quantity of money she had about her.

Mary Masters, the prosecutrix, a young [illegible] about 20, deposed, that she lived servant with Mr. George Fowle, in the parish of Sutton Vallance, near Coxheath. On Sunday, the 16th of September last, she left her master's house at a little after four in the afternoon, with an intent of going to her father's at Leeds, which was distant about two miles; she had not got above a quarter of a mile, when the prisoner came up to her, and told her she must go with him, she asked where? He replied, where he pleased. He had no cap, nor any collar on, and he asked her if she had seen his cap? she had not, and without saying any more to her, he immediately threw her down; she directly said, he was welcome to her money, if he would not abuse her, and she gave him her purse. Upon this he let her get up again, and he [illegible] in the purse, which contained only four shilings, He asked, if she knew what it was o'clock? she told him near six. She knew it [illegible] late as that, but she hoped that he would [illegible] obliged to go away immediately, in order to be in time for parade, if she told him it was near the time at which she knew the camp paraded. He then asked her, if she would meet him again at seven o'clock? which she promised to [illegible], [illegible] hoping to get [illegible] him [illegible] then made her swear, that she would be d—d if she did not meet him the time, and she complied with this oath. After a short pause, during which time she was in very great terror, he again declared *that* there was not enough in the *purse* to *satisfy* him, and he would have his will of her. She dropped a shilling out of her purse, and as he was stooping to take it up, she attempted to run away, but he overtook her, and caught her by the skirts of her gown; he dragged her back to the same place, and said, "Now, Madam! I will use you ten times worse." He then drew her down again, and knelt upon her breast. She screamed as loud as she could, but he swore he would do for her, if she was not quiet. He then took her bonnet off her head, and threw it on his left side, as he was keeping her down. His bayonet wounded her in the foot: she struggled until she was quite exhausted, but he succeeded in perpetrating his intention. When he had gratified his passion, he said to her, "Now M[illegible], I have had my will of you,—you may go where you please." She got her bonnet, and was going away, when he again caught her by the arm, and said she should swear, before she went, that she would not go to any house, nor tell any one what had passed between them. She promised she would not. He then left her, and she made the best of her way to the Plough public house, which was about a quarter of a mile distant: she passed two other houses before she got there, but the people were at church, she met two women, and she told them what had happened to her; she related how she had been abused at the Plough—and they knew the soldier, from her description of his person.

In cross-examination, she said the prisoner had made her promise to meet him again, and shewed her a mark with-inside his hand by which she might know him; she also admitted that she had a child by a master with whom she formerly lived.

The Jury found him Guilty.—He was a young man aged 26, a private in the West York Militia, and to appearance did not exhibit much strength, being born short and thin. The girl was a well looking tall figure, and larger than the prisoner.

His Majesty has adopted a new uniform for the Grand Installation Ball on St. George's-day. He desires that all the Gentlemen shall be dressed in a scarlet waistcoat, gold laced, with long flaps—scarlet breeches, with gold knee-band, and a blue coat. This is after a celebrated painting of King George I.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WATKINS, late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him, without delay,

Fort St. George, 30th August, 1805.

MADRAS:—Printed by JOHN YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, the 11th. September, 1805.

COLUMBO,—27th. Auguſt 1805.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

Although His Excellency The Governor, is anxious to grant every fair Indulgence, and, as far as is compatible with the Duty he owes his Sovereign, to forward the private views of His Majeſty's Civil Servants in this Iſland, yet it is impoſſible for him to admit of, or [illegible] Emolument or Advantage being [illegible] which m[illegible] militate againſt and interfere with the Public [illegible]ſts confided to His care.

Of this [illegible]as to be the Practice which has c[illegible] [illegible]vailed in the Iſland, of the Civil Serva[illegible] [illegible]t Government embarking in Mercantile Speculat[illegible], whether as Principals or as Agents for one anot[illegible] or for Commercial Houſes here or on the Continent; He therefore generally directs that no Civil Servant of His Maj[illegible] [illegible]overnment do in future em[illegible] [illegible]ations; and that, where they [illegible] a[illegible] [illegible] all poſſible [illegible] cer[illegible]

Shou[illegible] [illegible]wever any of His Majeſty's Civil Servants conceive that their Situation may admit of their being excepted from the above General Rule, without injury to the Public, they are to ſtate their Caſe ſpecifically in writing to the Board of Revenue who, having received Inſtructions on this Head from His Excellency The Governor, will lay before His Excellency the particular circumſtances of the Situation and ſubmit to His Conſideration whether they are ſuch as to intitle him to an Exemption from the general Rule.

FORT WILLIAM, Auguſt 20, 1805.

[illegible]ent promotion of Colonels of the Army of [illegible]ſhment to the Rank of Major General, having removed the neceſſity which induced the Government to appoint, as a temporary expedient, Colonels to ſupply the vacancies which exiſted in the General Staff of this Preſidency, the proviſional appointments of Colonels J. Macdonald, E. Clark, and R. Macan, to [illegible] Colonels are conſequently to ceaſe, and the fo[illegible]ing Major Generals are appointed to the Staff on the [illegible]gal Eſtabliſhment, viz.

Major General Sir Ewen Baillie,
Major General John Macdonald,
Major General [illegible] Palmer,
Major General Edward Clark.

[illegible]ious to the ſeparation of the Bengal Army, [illegible] order to take up their Cantonments for the rainy ſeaſon, the Officers of His Majeſty's 8th. or King's Royal Iriſh Light Dragoons, waited upon their Commanding Officer, Colonel Vandeleur, with the following Addreſs.

To Colonel J. [illegible]. VANDELEUR, *Commanding His Majeſty's 8th. Light Dragoons.*

SIR,—In taking leave of you at preſent, as our Commanding Officer, uncertain of the future, permit us to take this opportunity of acknowledging the many advantages we have enjoyed under your Command, as well before, as during our late ſervices in this Country —and of expreſſing the grateful ſenſe we entertain of th[illegible] energy, zeal, and cordiality, with which you have promoted and upheld the intereſt and welfare of [illegible]ps at large, and of every individual belonging [illegible]

Nor can we paſs unnoticed, the ſatisfaction and happineſs we have for many years derived from the liberal and friendly footing upon which our intercourſe with each other, as a Society of Gentlemen, has, under your influence, been conducted.—We feel too, how much, on this ſcore, we owe to the memory of your worthy relative, and predeceſſor in Command, the late Major General Vandeleur—whoſe premature, though moſt honorable death, we can never ceaſe to lament.

As a teſtimony of theſe ſentiments, and a ſmall pledge of our gratitude, eſteem, and ſincere regard, we requeſt your acceptance of a Sword, value Two Hundred Guineas.

To which Colonel Vandeleur returned the following anſwer.

To CAPTAIN ABERCROMBY *and* OFFICERS *of His Majeſty's 8th. L. Dragoons.*

GENTLEMEN,—I ſhall not attempt to deſcribe the ſenſations excited in my breaſt by the very flattering expreſſion of your regard, with which you have this day honored me.

[illegible]deavoring to promote your individual intereſts, I [illegible] that I performed a public duty, at the ſame time that I gratified my private feelings.

I ſhall ever reflect with ſatisfaction on the pleaſure which I have for many years derived from your Society, as Gentlemen and Friends, and the zealous ſupport and aſſiſtance which I have uniformly received from you as Officers, while I had the honor to command the Regiment.

I accept with gratitude the pledge of approbation which you are pleaſed to beſtow upon me, the value of which is, if poſſible, enhanced by the conſciouſneſs that I chiefly owe it to your regard for the memory of my lamented relative—whoſe life was as honorable as his fall was glorious.

Camp, Secundra, in Hindooſtan, June 7, 1805.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,—22d. April.

An Addreſs from the Students of the College of Fort William to THE MOST NOBLE MARQUESS WELLESLEY, of which the annexed is a copy, having been preſented on the 6th. Inſtant, His Lordſhip was pleaſed to tranſmit the Anſwer which is publiſhed after it to the Gentlemen of the College.

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE
MARQUESS WELLESLEY, K. P.
&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

WE have already had the honor of uniting with the Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta in a public acknowledgement of the general benefits which have been experienced under your Lordſhip's government; but we feel, that thoſe, who have partaken in the advantages ariſing from the College of Fort William have ſtill a peculiar duty to perform, in conveying to your Lordſhip the expreſſion of their reſpect, affection, and gratitude.

Convinced by perſonal experience of the advantages which have been already derived from this inſtitution, we preſume to expreſs our hope that the ultimate expectations of your Lordſhip will not be diſappointed, but that under the continued and certain operation of the ſame liberal, benevolent, and comprehenſive ſyſtem, the ſtudents of the College of Fort William may become uſeful inſtruments in ſecuring the proſperity of theſe opulent provinces, and in augmenting the happineſs and confidence of their inhabitants.

But whatever may be the future progreſs and ſucceſs of this inſtitution, we ſhall conſtantly retain a lively recollection of the obligations conferred upon us by your Lordſhip, and ſhall moſt gratefully acknowledge the high ſenſe which we entertain of the advantages afforded to us under your adminiſtration.

The intereſt which your Lordſhip has profeſſed to feel in our honorable progreſs through life, will never ceaſe to be a powerful inducement to zealous exertion in the diſcharge of our public duty; and an anxious deſire to deſerve and to maintain the good opinion of your Lordſhip, will animate our endeavours to diffuſe thoſe benefits which it was your object to perpetuate by the inſtitution of the College of Fort William.

There are many, My Lord, who have with us partaken in the benefits of the inſtitution, whoſe abſence prevents them from joining in this tribute of gratitude and eſteem; our knowledge however of their general ſentiments juſtifies us in aſſuring your Lordſhip, that they cordially participate in the feelings, which we have preſumed to expreſs, and that they unite in the fervent hope, that you may long live to enjoy the juſt reward of your great, and ſplendid ſervices, in the conſciouſneſs of their beneficial effects, and in the merited applauſe and admiration of your country and of mankind.

We have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

MY LORD,
Your Lordſhip's
Moſt obedient and faithful Serts.

(Signed) Wm. Scott—H. Hodgſon—R. C. Plowden—Wm. B. Bayley—Thos. Perry—J. Wauchope—J. Walker—George Swinton—W. Morton—J. Littledale—Hugh Hope—C. R. Lindſay—M. H. Turnbull—H. Alexander—H. G. Chriſtian—C. H. Hoppner—Alg. Reveley—W. Dorin—W. W. Bird—H. Newnham—C. Chapman—F. D. Gordon—W. Loch—A. Mackenzie—M. Ricketts—Jas. Ewing—John Eyre—W. C. Ward—E. Parry—Thos. Pakenham—J. L. Savage—W. B. Gordon—P. Monckton—Thos. C. Scott—G. J. Siddons—H. A. Williams—N. J. Halhed J. Ewer—R. B. Gardiner—W. Wright—W. F. Clark—Walter Ewer—W. C. Smyth—H. Wood—C. Luſhington—R. Walpole—A. Blagrave—H. Oakeley J. T. Watſon—J. Roberdeau—R. B. Berney—J. Shum—C. Dawes—E. Maxwell—Robt. Vanſittart.

To the Gentlemen of the College of Fort William.

GENTLEMEN,

I requeſt you to accept my ſincere thanks for the grateful and affectionate marks of kind attention, with which you have honored me, in your letter of the 6th. of Auguſt.

The advantages afforded by the College of Fort William have been confirmed and augmented by the favorable diſpoſition of the Students at every period of time, ſince the foundation of the inſtitution; and I am happy to find, that the ſame zeal, induſtry, and ſpirit of emulation, which have repeatedly demanded my approbation, continue to animate the ſtudents in the proſecution of their preſcribed courſe of ſtudy.

The merit of your conduct in the public ſervice will ever be an object truly intereſting to my heart; and will afford the moſt ſatisfactory proof of your kind remembrance, and of your perſonal regard for me.

Your ſucceſsful progreſs in the honorable career of your reſpective public duties will, I truſt, contribute to preſerve the memory of my adminiſtration, together with the integrity of the Britiſh name, and the proſperity of the Britiſh intereſts in Aſia. Nor can I contemplate any reward, equal to the gratification, which I expect to derive, from obſerving the improvement of theſe provinces, under the operation of a liberal, and comprehenſive ſyſtem of public education, aided by the happy influence and protecting care of a wiſe, juſt, and benevolent government.

I have the honor to be with the moſt ſincere regard and with the moſt earneſt anxiety for your welfare and honor,

GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful Friend and Servant,
(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William, 10th. Auguſt 1805.

A learned and witty Diſſenting Miniſter, not many years deceaſed, married three wives; the firſt for her pecuniary advantages; the ſecond on account of her perſonal charms; and the third he married in his old age, for the ſake of ſecuring her attention and his own comfort: ſhe however proved "A very Shrew."— "Well," ſaid the Rev. to a friend, "I have in my time had three wives—the *World*, the *Fleſh*, and the *Devil!*"

THE TRAVELLER,—19th. April.

SIR NATHANIEL DANCE.

We inſert, with great pleaſure, a very handſome and ſplendid teſtimony of the commercial gratitude of Bombay, for the ſervices of Sir Nathaniel Dance, in the protection of the India fleet, of which he was Commodore, in the action with the French national fleet under Admiral Linois, in the Marengo off Pulo Auor. The liberality of the Gentlemen of Bombay, and, indeed, every part of the correſpondence, on the occaſion, does ſo much honor to "him that gives and him that takes," that nothing upon our part can be neceſſary to recommend it to the approbation and applauſe of a generous and diſcerning nation.

BOMBAY,—1ſt. Auguſt, 1804.

TO DAVID SCOTT, ESQ. M. P. JOHN FORBES, ESQ. AND PATRICK CRAUFURD BRUCE, ESQ. M. P. LONDON.

Gentlemen, We have the honor to tranſmit to you the encloſed copy of certain Reſolutions of a General Meeting of the Bombay Inſurance Society, which was alſo attended numerouſly by commercial people of all deſcriptions, held at the Office on the 13th. of March laſt, and in conformity to the unanimous wiſh of all concerned, to ſolicit your acceptance of the charge of carrying them into effect in England.

It appeared to the Meeting, that from the well known intereſt you continue to hold for the commercial proſperity of this ſettlement, ſo long the ſcene of your own mercantile operations, you will prove a peculiarly appropriate and deſirable medium of conveying the honorary and remunerative teſtimonies which the able and gallant conduct of Commodore Dance, and his aſſociate Captains, has called forth from a grateful and applauding community.

It is unneceſſary to dwell on the particulars of an exploit ſo glorious in itſelf, ſo honorable to thoſe who ſhared in it, and ſo important and advantageous in its conſequences, as that of ſo powerful a ſquadron of French Men of War, attacked, beaten off, and purſued in their flight, by a fleet of Britiſh Merchant ſhips; but while we have the pleaſure of addreſſing you on a ſubject of ſuch deſerved exultation, we hope it may be permitted us to congratulate you on the effect which the communication of this brilliant Victory had upon the minds of thoſe here intereſted in its reſult, and on its having produced ſo conſpicuous and creditable a proof their gratitude and admiration.

This Government, as a mark of their approbation of the proceeding in queſtion, have granted a Bill on the Honorable the Court of Directors, for the amount which was ſubſcribed at the Meeting, Rupees 45,500, at the favourable exchange of two ſhillings and ſixpence per rupee, and payable nine months after date, which we have the honor to incloſe for five thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-ſeven pounds, ten ſhillings, in your favor.

We are ſenſible, that unforeſeen circumſtances may occur, to render nugatory any minute and ſpecific appropriation of the fund now remitted to your management, and are therefore ſolicitous only of expreſſing the wiſh which has unanimouſly prevailed here, and leaving it to your judgement and diſcretion, to make ſuch other arrangement as may appear eligible, in the event of the one now offered to your conſideration being impracticable or inexpedient.

The diſtribution propoſed is, that five thouſand pounds be preſented to Commodore Dance, in token of the gratitude and approbation of the mercantile community of Bombay, for the zealous and ſucceſsful protection he afforded to the very valuable ſhips belonging to this port, entruſted to his care. That an elegant ſword, of the value of one hundred guineas, be preſented to Commodore Dance, and each of the Captains under his orders, whoſe ſhips ſhared in the action off Pulo Auor, as marks of the eſteem and admiration with which the minds of all commercial people of this place are impreſſed, by the ſkill and gallantry they diſplayed on that occaſion, and in thankfulneſs for the effectual ſupport and aſſiſtance they afforded to the Commodore; and that one hundred pounds be diſtributed among the men who were wounded in the engagement, or to their families.

We encloſe a copy of the Reſolutions above referred to, and a liſt of the ſubſcriptions which were then made, and have the honor to remain, with much eſteem and regard, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

ALEX. ADAMSON,
CHARLES FORBES,
JAMES LAW,
JAMES KINLOCK,
WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
Committee of the Bombay Inſurance Society.

Subſcription for the purpoſe of beſtowing a handſome public remuneration, in teſtimony of the gratitude of the PROPRIETORS of the BOMBAY INSURANCE OFFICE, the MERCHANTS, SHIP-OWNERS, and UNDERWRITERS of BOMBAY, to Commodore DANCE, for his gallant and judicious conduct in protecting the China Ships belonging to this Port from a very ſuperior French Squadron, which he engaged and defeated on the 14th. of February, 1804.

The Bombay Inſurance Society, by Patrick Haddow, Secretary	20,000	L. Philips - -	300
Bruce, Fawcett & Co. and Peſtonjee Bomanjee - - -	5000	Naſſerwanjee Monackjee - - -	500
Forbes and Co. & Hormarjee Bomanjee	5000	Curſetjee and Jauger Ardaſeer - -	300
Alex. Adamſon and Ardaſeer Dady -	5000	Paul Shewcraft -	600
Wm. Kennedy -	500	N. D. Lima e Souza, per Sir Miguel de Souza, Mr. Quadros, and Self,	500
J. Cumberledge -	500	W. Whitaker - -	200
Francis Warden -	500	John Leckie - -	300
Edward Atkins -	300	Muncherjee Nourojee	200
Edward Popham -	300	Naſſuwanjee Cawaſjee	200
T. A. Grant - -	500	Nemehund Amuhund	400
Sorabjee Muncherjee	3000	Luckmuhund Poonzraz	200
Dorabjee Ruſtomjee Patett - - -	7[illegible]0	Eduljee Bomanjee -	100
Robert Kitſon -	400	Bwyorjee and Muncherjee - - -	100
		Dorabjee Byramjee -	100
		Rupees	45,500

TO SIR NATHANIEL DANCE.

London, 24th. March, 1805.

Sir, we have the honor to encloſe a copy of the reſolutions paſſed by a numerous and moſt reſpectable meeting, which was held at Bombay, on the 31ſt. March, 1804, for the purpoſe of conſidering of the manner in which the Bombay Inſurance Society, the Ship-Owners, the Merchants, and Underwriters of that Settlement, could beſt teſtify their high ſenſe of the great and important ſervices rendered by yourſelf, and the fleet of Indiamen under your command, by the brilliant victory which you gained over a powerful ſquadron of French men of war, on the 14th. February, 1804. A liſt of the ſubſcriptions which have been made with this view we have likewiſe the honor to encloſe, and the copy of a letter, by which, with ſentiments of the higheſt gratification we find ourſelves deputed, on this occaſion, as the medium for conveying to you the tribute of gratitude and admiration called forth by your gallantry, and tendered by a community, whoſe deareſt intereſts you have more immediately protected.

Hereafter, when the bill on the Court of Directors falls due, we ſhall, conformable to the directors given to us, have the pleaſure of ſending the 5000l. we are directed to preſent to you, together with a ſword of the value of 100 guineas; and we ſhall likewiſe requeſt, through you, to preſent ſwords of the value of 100 guineas to Captain Timins, of the ſhip Royal George; to Captain Moffat Commander of the ſhip Ganges, and to Captain Wilſon, Commander of the Ship Warley.

In fulfilling ſo grateful a duty, we might, perhaps, be allowed to dwell with minuteneſs on the glory which has been achieved for yourſelf; the fame which reſults to the country, and the incalculable advantages which have ariſen to its vital intereſts, by an exploit ſo ſplendid and important; but it is ſuperfluous for us to enter on this extenſive field, and we content ourſelves merely in offering our tribute of congratulation, proud in the opportunity afforded us, of expreſſing our ſentiments on an action which adds luſtre to the annals of the Empire. We have the honour to remain, with ſentiments of the higheſt reſpect, Sir, your very faithful and moſt obedient humble ſervants,

(Signed) DAVID SCOTT,
JOHN FORBES,
P. CRAUFURD BRUCE.

TO DAVID SCOTT, ESQ. M. P. JOHN FORBES, ESQ. AND PATRICK CRAUFURD BRUCE, ESQ. M. P.

Pall-mall, 29th. March, 1805.

Gentlemen, I have been favored with your letter of the 21th. inſt. and its encloſures, communicating to me the proceedings of the Inſurance Society of Bombay, in conjunction with various other Gentlemen reſident at that Preſidency, at a meeting held on the 31ſt. March, 1804.

I ſhall not attempt to expreſs by words thoſe feelings of gratitude, to which no force of language could do juſtice, but with which I am impreſſed by an act of approval ſo unexpected, and marked by ſuch ſubſtantial and ſplendid liberality, as that which your communication announces.

Placed by the adventitious circumſtances of ſeniority of ſervice, and abſence of convoy, in the chief command of the fleet entruſted to my care, it has been my good fortune to have been enabled, by the firmneſs of thoſe by whom I was ſupported, to perform my truſt not only with fidelity, but without loſs to my employers.

Public opinion and public rewards have already far outrun my deſerts, and I cannot but be ſenſible, that the liberal ſpirit of my generous countrymen has meaſured what they are pleaſed to term their grateful ſenſe of my conduct, rather by the particular utility of the exploit, than by any individual merit I can claim.

Allow me, Gentlemen, through you to convey to thoſe whom you repreſent, my ſincere a[nd] fervant thanks for the unexampled proof which they have been pleaſed to give me of their good opinion, and at the ſame time to expreſs not my hope only, but my conviction, that th[eir] liberality, boundleſs as it ſeems to be, will [illegible] after find its nobleſt reward in the new [mo]tive it gives to emulation and exertion, qualities which, though when the occaſion calls, they have never been wanting to the Britiſh character, have yet, in all ages and all countries flouriſhed with moſt effect when foſtered by [fav]ourable applauſe, and have ever acquired freſh ſtrength from every varied mode of encouragement.

To you, Gentlemen, I beg alſo to expreſs my particular thanks for the very handſome and flattering terms in which you have been pleaſed to communicate your own, and the ſentiments of thoſe whom you repreſent on this occaſion,

(Signed) NATHANIEL DANCE.

WEST INDIES.

The intelligence brought by the Demerara is ſuppoſed at Cork to have been of a very different deſcription from that tranſmitted from Liverpool, as the following article will ſhew:

"On this part of the coaſt we have been vigilant to collect intelligence from homeward bound Weſt India ſhips falling in with Cape Clear. On Wedneſday laſt the convoy from Demerara, paſſed this coaſt for the Engliſh channel. By the ſhip Demerara, Captain Inglis, in 35 days from the iſland of that name, and bound for Liverpool, we have had ſummary information that a *ſecond* French ſquadron had arrived in the Weſt Indies, and that the utmoſt apprehenſion was entertained of the conſequences. This veſſel ſailed on the 6th. of March from the Weſt Indies, and the arrival of French naval reinforcements was then underſtood. There can exiſt no rational hope that Admiral Cochrane's ſquadron could reach the Weſt Indies ſo early as the beginning of March."

Two Hamburgh ſhips from England (Captains names Elder and Timms) which were lately obliged to put into Cuxhaven by ſtreſs of weather, have been ſeized by the French, and their cargoes confiſcated, to be ſhared among the troops occupying Hanover. The value of their cargoes is 800,000 marks banco.